

## Overview

Canada's job picture improved in 2007. The unemployment rate—the percentage of Canadians looking for work—averaged 6.0% over the 12 months of 2007, the lowest average annual rate in 33 years.

The number of working Canadians rose 2.3% in 2007, a net increase of 382,000 jobs. It was Canada's fifteenth consecutive year of job growth. More than three-quarters of the newly created jobs were full time. Half of the new jobs were held by older workers (aged 55 and older), who accounted for 30% of the working-age population.

The employment growth rate of 2.3% far surpassed that of the United States, which saw employment rise by 0.8% in 2007. Historically, Canada's unemployment rate has been higher than that of the United States.

For people unable to find work, the time spent unemployed in 2007 was the shortest since 1976: an average of 14.0 weeks.

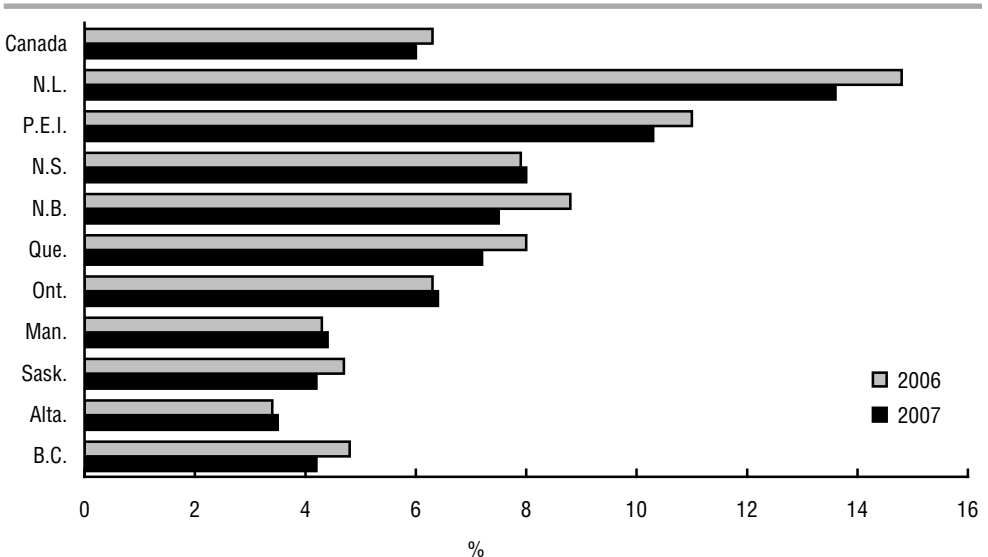
Still, the brightening prospects for work did not seem to lure more people to the job market. In 2007, the annual average labour force participation rate—the proportion of working-age Canadians who had a job or were looking for one—was 67.6%, up slightly from 67.2% in 2006.

Several regions and industries continued to experience labour shortages, primarily the result of the strong national economy. Atlantic Canada had shortages for the first time in decades: more than 12% of employers reported having trouble finding skilled labour.

## Jobs: Provincial variation

Every province recorded higher employment in 2007, for the first time since 2004. Alberta continued its job expansion, though not at such a fast pace as the year before. In 2007, Alberta's workforce grew by a nation-leading 4.7%, compared with a 4.8% rise in 2006.

**Chart 21.1**  
Unemployment rate



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

The gains were again fuelled by job growth in natural resources, construction and a number of service-producing industries.

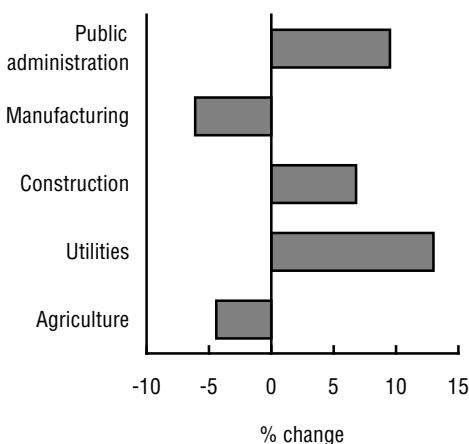
British Columbia posted the second-highest employment gain, 3.2%. Quebec also saw above-average job growth, at 2.3%, thanks to construction; utilities; accommodation and food services; and 'other services' that offset declines in manufacturing employment. Among the provinces with below-average job growth was Ontario, at 1.6% in 2007, partly because of losses in manufacturing.

### Job changes by sector

Several sectors saw dramatic gains in employment in 2007, including utilities, up 13.1% from the end of 2006; mining, oil and gas, 5.9%; accommodation and food services, up 5.4%; and construction, up 6.0%.

But the labour market news was not good for all industries: some continued to struggle. Manufacturing, for example, lost 3.4% of its workforce in 2007, after shedding 4.1% of jobs in 2006. The sector's job losses were partly blamed on the higher Canadian dollar, rising energy costs and tougher competition

**Chart 21.2**  
Employment, by selected industries, 2006 to 2007



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM : table 282-0008.

**Table 21.a**  
Labour force characteristics, 2007

	Men	Women
	thousands	
<b>Population age 15 and older</b>	<b>13,065.4</b>	<b>13,488.0</b>
Labour force	9,492.8	8,453.0
Employment	8,888.9	7,977.5
Unemployment	603.9	475.5
Not in labour force	3,572.5	5,035.0
	%	
Unemployment rate	6.4	5.6
Participation rate	72.7	62.7
Employment rate	68.0	59.1

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

from other countries. From November 2002 to December 2007, manufacturing jobs declined by 347,000, or 14.9% of the previous total workforce.

Other sectors that saw employment shrink in 2007 included agriculture (down 2.7% from 2006) and fishing, hunting, and trapping, (down 9.1%).

### Older workers fared better

The employment situation improved for most demographic groups in 2007, measured by comparing the 12-month annual average for 2007 with that for 2006. Among them were workers aged 55 and older, whose employment rose by a revised 7.1%, more than triple the national average growth, 2.3%. Employment increased 2.1% for youth (those aged 15 to 24).

Women also fared well, as their unemployment rate fell 0.5 percentage points, to 5.6%. The unemployment rate for Aboriginal people living off-reserve in Western Canada was 9.5% in 2007, down from 12.2% in 2005. Employment rates for immigrants who arrived in Canada within the past five years remained stable in 2007, but increased slightly for immigrants who had arrived more than five years ago.

## A changing labour market

The 2006 Census reveals interesting changes in Canada's labour market since the 2001 Census. For example, Canada's employment growth averaged 1.7% in each of the five years, higher than the average among members of the Group of Seven (G7).

There was a shift in employment away from manufacturing (which shed an average of 1.4% of its jobs each year between censuses) and toward mining and oil and gas extraction (which grew an average of 7.5% a year), construction (4.5%), and retail trade (1.8%), among others.

There were corresponding changes in occupations. For example, there were drops in manufacturing-related occupations, such as sewing machine operators (whose ranks decreased by 32.7% from 2001 to 2006) and metal fabricators, including steelworkers (whose numbers fell by 34.4%). Meanwhile, occupations in the expanding construction industry formed one of the fastest-growing categories, as the number of trades helpers

and labourers jumped by 57.2% from 2001 to 2006.

An increase in the percentage of foreign-born people living in Canada was reflected in the labour market, which saw the proportion of immigrants rise from 19.9% of workers in 2001 to 21.2% in 2006.

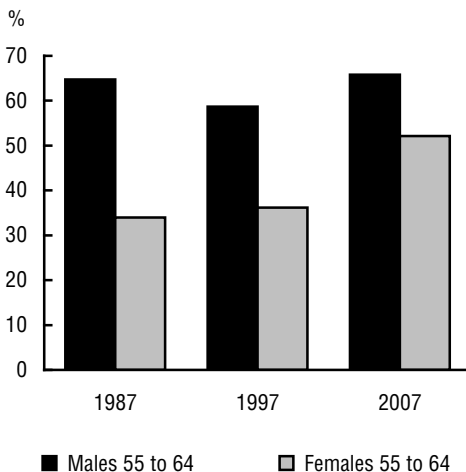
Employee earnings have changed little. The 2006 Census found that the median earnings of Canadians working full-time for a full year was \$41,401 in 2005, compared with \$41,348 in 1980 (in 2005 constant dollars).

## Shift in hours

Recent years have seen the continuation of a 30-year shift—the average weekly hours worked by full-time employees has steadily dropped, while those worked by part-timers has increased.

A dwindling number of people are working part-time jobs because they can't find full-time work—another sign of a hot labour market. In 2007, fewer than one-third of part-time workers did so because of poor economic conditions.

**Chart 21.3**  
Labour force participation rate, aged 55 to 64 years



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

## Wage growth gallops

The booming economy and labour shortages saw wages recording their fastest growth in 2007 in a decade. For employees on payroll, average weekly earnings rose 3.2% to \$771 for all industries. The average hourly wage in 2007 was \$18.80, a 6.0% rise in real terms from \$17.68 (in 2002 dollars) in 1997.

In the private sector, managers saw the greatest wage growth since the late 1990s. Their average hourly wages grew 20% from 1997/1998 to 2006/2007, compared with 5% for other private sector employees. Blue-collar workers in manufacturing, clerical employees and salespersons in retail trade (accounting for 26% of private sector employment in 2006/2007) saw virtually no wage growth.

## Fewer employees work at home

With the widespread technology in Canadian homes, teleworking would presumably be an option for many workers. The numbers show, however, that the trend has gathered some momentum, but has not taken off.

The practice of employees doing some or all of their regularly scheduled work at home has levelled off in recent years, slipping from 10.2% of employees in 2000 to 9.8% in 2005, or about 1.3 million workers.

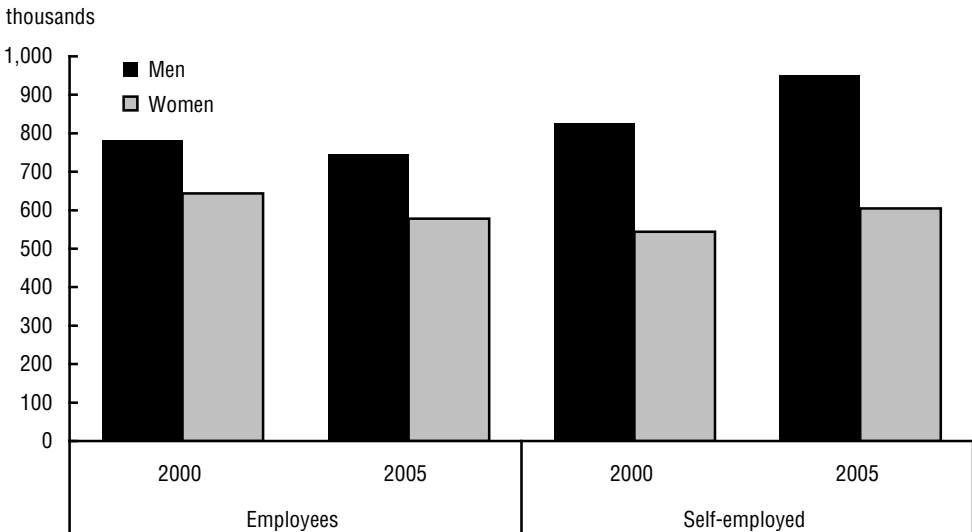
The desire to telework can come from the employer or employee, or both. One in four teleworkers said in 2005 that working at least some of the time at home was a requirement of their job. Others cited personal advantages to working at home, such as saving time and money on commuting, and more easily balancing work and family demands. On the negative side, working at home may reduce an employee's social circle, stifle career advancement, or even increase workload.

For employers, telework arrangements may boost employee productivity, reduce expenses for work space, improve recruitment and retention of employees, and reduce absenteeism. The most commonly cited disadvantages are difficulties co-ordinating work and communicating with the employee, lack of control over quality of work, and information security.

The technology that makes telework possible in the first place is becoming so portable that employees can use laptops, cell phones and other devices to work almost anywhere—such as in cars or airports—and thus they do not need to use a home office.

Telework is more pervasive among the self-employed, who generally have more flexibility in choosing their workplace: it rose from 49.5% of the self-employed in 2000 to 54.6% in 2005.

**Chart 21.4**  
People working from home



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 75-001-XIE.

## Work stress reduces job performance

Canadians with stressful jobs might get plenty of work done while they're under pressure, but eventually, their productivity declines. A recent study analysed 2002 data regarding job strain, a major source of work stress, and the findings confirm what many employees and employers know first-hand: stress has considerable consequences.

Job strain is found among workers who have high psychological demands—they need to think at a high pace and intensity, use high levels of skills and must try hard to keep up with colleagues—but have little control over what to do and when to do it.

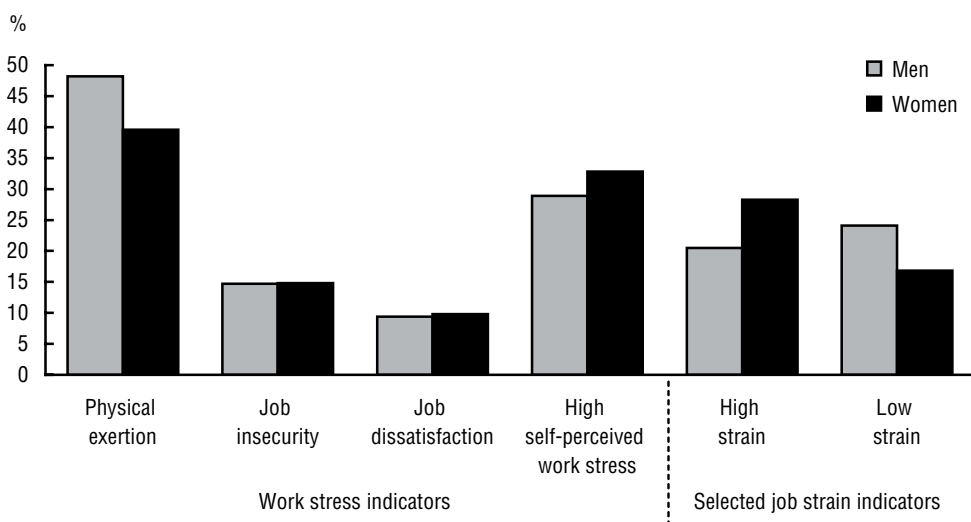
Over a two-year period, those with high job strain showed reduced work activities; that is, they were limited in the kind or amount of activity they could do at work. They were twice as likely to show reduced work activities as those with low-strain jobs.

Workers with high-strain jobs were also much more likely to take a disability day in the two weeks before being surveyed, meaning that they were in hospital or stayed in bed all day, cut down on normal activities or found their daily activities more difficult because of illness or injury.

Physically stressful jobs can take a toll as well. Workers in physically demanding jobs were twice as likely as those in non-physical jobs to be absent from work. They were also around 1.6 times more likely to have reduced work activities two years later.

The study found some good news, however: a supportive environment both at home and at work and positive coping mechanisms (such as getting more exercise, talking with others and doing enjoyable things to relax) can all but eliminate the chances of having reduced work activities over time.

**Chart 21.5**  
Work stress among employed women and men, 2002



**Note:** Employed population 15 to 75, Canada excluding territories.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 75-001-XIE.

**Table 21.1 Labour force characteristics, by sex and by province, 2007**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
	thousands					
<b>Population</b>						
Both sexes	<b>26,553.4</b>	424.3	113.3	764.3	613.2	6,314.5
Males	<b>13,065.4</b>	206.4	54.6	368.6	299.0	3,105.0
Females	<b>13,488.0</b>	217.9	58.6	395.7	314.2	3,209.5
<b>Labour force</b>						
Both sexes	<b>17,945.8</b>	251.2	77.3	486.7	392.4	4,150.1
Males	<b>9,492.8</b>	131.4	39.2	249.9	204.2	2,191.1
Females	<b>8,453.0</b>	119.8	38.1	236.8	188.2	1,959.0
<b>Employed</b>						
Both sexes	<b>16,866.4</b>	217.1	69.3	447.6	362.8	3,851.7
Males	<b>8,888.9</b>	111.8	34.8	226.7	186.3	2,017.4
Females	<b>7,977.5</b>	105.3	34.5	220.9	176.6	1,834.3
<b>Unemployed</b>						
Both sexes	<b>1,079.4</b>	34.1	8.0	39.1	29.6	298.4
Males	<b>603.9</b>	19.6	4.4	23.2	17.9	173.7
Females	<b>475.5</b>	14.5	3.5	15.8	11.7	124.7
<b>Not in the labour force</b>						
Both sexes	<b>8,607.5</b>	173.1	35.9	277.7	220.8	2,164.4
Males	<b>3,572.5</b>	75.0	15.4	118.7	94.8	913.9
Females	<b>5,035.0</b>	98.1	20.5	158.9	126.0	1,250.5
	%					
<b>Participation rate</b>						
Both sexes	<b>67.6</b>	59.2	68.2	63.7	64.0	65.7
Males	<b>72.7</b>	63.7	71.8	67.8	68.3	70.6
Females	<b>62.7</b>	55.0	65.0	59.8	59.9	61.0
<b>Employment rate</b>						
Both sexes	<b>63.5</b>	51.2	61.2	58.6	59.2	61.0
Males	<b>68.0</b>	54.2	63.7	61.5	62.3	65.0
Females	<b>59.1</b>	48.3	58.9	55.8	56.2	57.2
<b>Unemployment rate</b>						
Both sexes	<b>6.0</b>	13.6	10.3	8.0	7.5	7.2
Males	<b>6.4</b>	14.9	11.2	9.3	8.8	7.9
Females	<b>5.6</b>	12.1	9.2	6.7	6.2	6.4

See note and source at end of table.

**Table 21.1 Labour force characteristics, by sex and by province, 2007** (continued)

	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	thousands				
<b>Population</b>					
Both sexes	10,361.6	898.7	751.4	2,740.7	3,571.4
Males	5,078.2	442.3	370.7	1,381.8	1,758.7
Females	5,283.4	456.4	380.7	1,358.9	1,812.6
<b>Labour force</b>					
Both sexes	7,043.5	623.9	523.8	2,030.6	2,366.4
Males	3,687.3	333.7	281.9	1,112.6	1,261.5
Females	3,356.2	290.2	241.9	918.0	1,104.9
<b>Employed</b>					
Both sexes	6,593.8	596.5	501.8	1,959.4	2,266.3
Males	3,437.2	318.7	269.9	1,075.4	1,210.9
Females	3,156.6	277.8	231.9	884.1	1,055.4
<b>Unemployed</b>					
Both sexes	449.7	27.4	22.0	71.1	100.0
Males	250.1	15.0	12.0	37.2	50.6
Females	199.7	12.4	10.0	33.9	49.4
<b>Not in the labour force</b>					
Both sexes	3,318.1	274.8	227.6	710.2	1,205.0
Males	1,390.9	108.6	88.8	269.2	497.2
Females	1,927.2	166.2	138.8	441.0	707.8
	%				
<b>Participation rate</b>					
Both sexes	68.0	69.4	69.7	74.1	66.3
Males	72.6	75.4	76.0	80.5	71.7
Females	63.5	63.6	63.5	67.6	61.0
<b>Employment rate</b>					
Both sexes	63.6	66.4	66.8	71.5	63.5
Males	67.7	72.1	72.8	77.8	68.9
Females	59.7	60.9	60.9	65.1	58.2
<b>Unemployment rate</b>					
Both sexes	6.4	4.4	4.2	3.5	4.2
Males	6.8	4.5	4.3	3.3	4.0
Females	6.0	4.3	4.1	3.7	4.5

**Note:** Population aged 15 and older.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

Table 21.2 Labour force participation rates, by sex and age group, 1982 to 2007

	Labour force			Participation rates		
	15 and older			15 and older		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
	thousands			%		
1982	<b>12,301.8</b>	7,245.7	5,056.2	<b>64.4</b>	77.0	52.1
1983	<b>12,527.6</b>	7,319.8	5,207.8	<b>64.7</b>	76.9	53.0
1984	<b>12,747.9</b>	7,392.8	5,355.1	<b>65.0</b>	76.7	53.8
1985	<b>13,012.4</b>	7,478.9	5,533.5	<b>65.6</b>	76.7	54.9
1986	<b>13,272.1</b>	7,585.4	5,686.7	<b>66.1</b>	76.8	55.7
1987	<b>13,526.0</b>	7,680.2	5,845.8	<b>66.5</b>	76.8	56.5
1988	<b>13,779.1</b>	7,754.3	6,024.8	<b>66.8</b>	76.6	57.4
1989	<b>14,057.0</b>	7,872.4	6,184.6	<b>67.3</b>	76.8	58.1
1990	<b>14,244.6</b>	7,924.1	6,320.6	<b>67.1</b>	76.1	58.5
1991	<b>14,336.3</b>	7,924.6	6,411.8	<b>66.6</b>	75.0	58.4
1992	<b>14,336.1</b>	7,911.2	6,425.0	<b>65.7</b>	73.9	57.8
1993	<b>14,435.0</b>	7,943.2	6,491.9	<b>65.3</b>	73.3	57.7
1994	<b>14,573.7</b>	8,014.3	6,559.4	<b>65.2</b>	73.1	57.5
1995	<b>14,689.2</b>	8,049.5	6,639.8	<b>64.8</b>	72.5	57.5
1996	<b>14,853.5</b>	8,129.1	6,724.4	<b>64.7</b>	72.2	57.4
1997	<b>15,079.1</b>	8,233.8	6,845.3	<b>64.8</b>	72.2	57.8
1998	<b>15,316.3</b>	8,324.3	6,992.0	<b>65.1</b>	72.1	58.4
1999	<b>15,588.3</b>	8,457.6	7,130.7	<b>65.5</b>	72.4	58.9
2000	<b>15,847.0</b>	8,569.2	7,277.8	<b>65.8</b>	72.4	59.4
2001	<b>16,109.8</b>	8,690.9	7,418.9	<b>65.9</b>	72.3	59.7
2002	<b>16,579.3</b>	8,906.2	7,673.1	<b>66.9</b>	73.0	60.9
2003	<b>16,958.5</b>	9,067.7	7,890.9	<b>67.5</b>	73.4	61.9
2004	<b>17,182.3</b>	9,166.0	8,016.3	<b>67.5</b>	73.2	62.0
2005	<b>17,342.6</b>	9,243.7	8,098.8	<b>67.2</b>	72.8	61.8
2006	<b>17,592.8</b>	9,335.4	8,257.3	<b>67.2</b>	72.5	62.1
2007	<b>17,945.8</b>	9,492.8	8,453.0	<b>67.6</b>	72.7	62.7

See source at end of table.

Table 21.2 Labour force participation rates, by sex and age group, 1982 to 2007 (continued)

	Participation rates							
	15 to 24		25 to 44		45 and older		65 and older	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	%							
1982	70.7	63.8	94.3	66.1	61.8	30.5	12.7	4.0
1983	70.6	64.5	94.0	67.6	61.3	30.8	12.1	3.7
1984	70.8	65.0	94.1	69.4	60.3	30.8	11.8	3.9
1985	71.1	65.6	94.2	70.9	59.4	31.8	11.8	4.1
1986	72.3	67.0	94.4	73.1	58.6	30.9	11.1	3.4
1987	73.0	67.5	94.3	74.0	58.1	32.0	11.2	3.3
1988	73.1	68.0	94.2	75.3	57.5	33.0	10.7	3.6
1989	73.8	68.5	94.2	76.6	57.4	33.4	10.5	3.9
1990	72.4	67.3	93.8	77.7	56.8	33.9	10.8	3.6
1991	70.1	66.1	93.1	77.8	56.3	34.6	11.1	3.4
1992	67.8	64.5	92.0	76.8	55.9	35.4	10.6	3.4
1993	66.5	62.2	92.1	77.1	55.5	36.1	9.7	3.5
1994	65.9	61.9	91.8	76.9	55.9	36.6	10.7	3.4
1995	64.9	61.3	91.6	77.1	55.4	36.9	9.9	3.4
1996	64.1	60.3	91.6	77.8	55.4	37.1	9.8	3.4
1997	63.6	59.2	91.9	78.4	55.8	38.1	9.8	3.6
1998	63.4	60.2	92.2	79.0	55.8	39.3	10.2	3.5
1999	65.3	61.5	92.2	79.6	56.4	39.9	9.8	3.4
2000	65.9	62.8	92.1	79.9	56.7	40.9	9.5	3.3
2001	66.1	63.2	92.1	80.4	56.9	41.6	9.4	3.4
2002	67.8	65.3	92.3	81.3	58.1	43.2	10.3	3.8
2003	68.3	66.5	92.5	81.7	59.2	45.0	11.5	4.2
2004	67.8	66.2	92.4	82.2	59.6	45.5	11.8	4.4
2005	66.1	65.8	92.3	81.8	59.9	45.9	12.1	5.0
2006	66.4	66.4	92.0	81.8	59.6	46.8	12.1	5.2
2007	67.4	66.5	92.1	82.6	60.0	47.8	13.0	5.6

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

**Table 21.3 Labour force characteristics, by sex and age group, 2007**

	Population	Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
	thousands				%		
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>26,553.4</b>	<b>17,945.8</b>	<b>16,866.4</b>	<b>1,079.4</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>
15 to 24	4,353.5	2,915.1	2,589.4	325.7	67.0	59.5	11.2
15 to 19	2,136.7	1,177.8	1,003.0	174.8	55.1	46.9	14.8
20 to 24	2,216.8	1,737.3	1,586.4	150.9	78.4	71.6	8.7
25 and older	22,199.9	15,030.8	14,277.0	753.8	67.7	64.3	5.0
25 to 44	9,266.0	8,092.9	7,658.9	434.0	87.3	82.7	5.4
25 to 34	4,395.6	3,819.4	3,603.6	215.9	86.9	82.0	5.7
35 to 44	4,870.4	4,273.4	4,055.3	218.1	87.7	83.3	5.1
45 to 64	8,813.1	6,571.5	6,264.8	306.7	74.6	71.1	4.7
45 to 54	5,062.7	4,317.0	4,123.9	193.1	85.3	81.5	4.5
55 to 64	3,750.4	2,254.5	2,140.9	113.6	60.1	57.1	5.0
55 and older	7,871.2	2,620.9	2,494.3	126.6	33.3	31.7	4.8
65 and older	4,120.8	366.4	353.4	13.0	8.9	8.6	3.5
<b>Males</b>	<b>13,065.4</b>	<b>9,492.8</b>	<b>8,888.9</b>	<b>603.9</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>
15 to 24	2,220.9	1,496.7	1,313.3	183.4	67.4	59.1	12.3
15 to 19	1,092.8	588.2	491.4	96.9	53.8	45.0	16.5
20 to 24	1,128.1	908.5	821.9	86.6	80.5	72.9	9.5
25 and older	10,844.5	7,996.1	7,575.7	420.4	73.7	69.9	5.3
25 to 44	4,641.5	4,274.7	4,032.6	242.0	92.1	86.9	5.7
25 to 34	2,205.9	2,024.7	1,896.5	128.3	91.8	86.0	6.3
35 to 44	2,435.7	2,249.9	2,136.2	113.7	92.4	87.7	5.1
45 to 64	4,358.5	3,482.1	3,312.4	169.7	79.9	76.0	4.9
45 to 54	2,513.8	2,244.1	2,138.5	105.6	89.3	85.1	4.7
55 to 64	1,844.7	1,238.0	1,173.9	64.1	67.1	63.6	5.2
55 and older	3,689.1	1,477.3	1,404.5	72.8	40.0	38.1	4.9
65 and older	1,844.5	239.3	230.6	8.7	13.0	12.5	3.6
<b>Females</b>	<b>13,488.0</b>	<b>8,453.0</b>	<b>7,977.5</b>	<b>475.5</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>
15 to 24	2,132.6	1,418.4	1,276.1	142.2	66.5	59.8	10.0
15 to 19	1,043.9	589.5	511.6	77.9	56.5	49.0	13.2
20 to 24	1,088.6	828.8	764.5	64.3	76.1	70.2	7.8
25 and older	11,355.5	7,034.7	6,701.4	333.3	61.9	59.0	4.7
25 to 44	4,624.4	3,818.2	3,626.2	192.0	82.6	78.4	5.0
25 to 34	2,189.7	1,794.8	1,707.2	87.6	82.0	78.0	4.9
35 to 44	2,434.7	2,023.5	1,919.0	104.4	83.1	78.8	5.2
45 to 64	4,454.7	3,089.4	2,952.5	137.0	69.4	66.3	4.4
45 to 54	2,548.9	2,072.9	1,985.4	87.5	81.3	77.9	4.2
55 to 64	1,905.8	1,016.5	967.1	49.5	53.3	50.7	4.9
55 and older	4,182.1	1,143.6	1,089.8	53.8	27.3	26.1	4.7
65 and older	2,276.3	127.0	122.8	4.3	5.6	5.4	3.4

**Note:** Population aged 15 and older.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

**Table 21.4 Labour force characteristics, by selected census metropolitan area, 2007**

	Population	Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
	thousands				%		
St. John's	<b>152.0</b>	101.5	94.5	7.0	66.8	62.2	6.9
Halifax	<b>313.3</b>	220.0	208.4	11.5	70.2	66.5	5.2
Saint John	<b>103.9</b>	69.4	66.0	3.4	66.8	63.5	4.9
Saguenay	<b>125.6</b>	77.0	70.2	6.8	61.3	55.9	8.8
Québec	<b>605.4</b>	406.1	385.7	20.4	67.1	63.7	5.0
Sherbrooke	<b>136.8</b>	89.7	84.1	5.7	65.6	61.5	6.4
Trois-Rivières	<b>120.5</b>	76.8	70.8	6.0	63.7	58.8	7.8
Montréal	<b>3,036.5</b>	2,045.4	1,902.6	142.9	67.4	62.7	7.0
Ottawa–Gatineau	<b>951.5</b>	687.1	651.5	35.6	72.2	68.5	5.2
Quebec part	<b>240.0</b>	172.8	163.3	9.4	72.0	68.0	5.4
Ontario part	<b>711.5</b>	514.3	488.2	26.2	72.3	68.6	5.1
Kingston	<b>125.9</b>	82.7	78.3	4.4	65.7	62.2	5.3
Oshawa	<b>282.1</b>	193.4	181.5	11.9	68.6	64.3	6.2
Toronto	<b>4,452.7</b>	3,074.8	2,865.5	209.3	69.1	64.4	6.8
Hamilton	<b>592.5</b>	397.9	374.0	23.9	67.2	63.1	6.0
St. Catharines–Niagara	<b>328.1</b>	207.6	193.5	14.1	63.3	59.0	6.8
Kitchener	<b>377.1</b>	265.0	250.3	14.7	70.3	66.4	5.5
London	<b>381.3</b>	263.5	247.4	16.1	69.1	64.9	6.1
Windsor	<b>271.8</b>	174.7	158.4	16.3	64.3	58.3	9.3
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	<b>132.8</b>	85.8	80.9	4.9	64.6	60.9	5.7
Thunder Bay	<b>104.1</b>	67.8	63.2	4.5	65.1	60.7	6.6
Winnipeg	<b>576.4</b>	409.6	390.5	19.1	71.1	67.7	4.7
Regina	<b>163.1</b>	115.4	109.8	5.6	70.8	67.3	4.9
Saskatoon	<b>191.0</b>	141.1	135.5	5.7	73.9	70.9	4.0
Calgary	<b>923.9</b>	703.2	680.6	22.7	76.1	73.7	3.2
Edmonton	<b>866.7</b>	623.0	599.1	23.9	71.9	69.1	3.8
Abbotsford	<b>131.5</b>	88.5	84.8	3.8	67.3	64.5	4.3
Vancouver	<b>1,898.1</b>	1,273.6	1,222.7	50.8	67.1	64.4	4.0
Victoria	<b>283.1</b>	189.1	182.9	6.2	66.8	64.6	3.3

**Note:** Population aged 15 and older.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0053.

Table 21.5 Full-time and part-time employment, by sex and age group, 2002 to 2007

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	thousands					
<b>Total employed, both sexes</b>	<b>15,310.4</b>	<b>15,672.3</b>	<b>15,947.0</b>	<b>16,169.7</b>	<b>16,484.3</b>	<b>16,866.4</b>
15 to 24	2,399.1	2,449.4	2,461.0	2,472.5	2,535.8	2,589.4
25 to 44	7,575.6	7,571.5	7,594.0	7,597.5	7,610.7	7,658.9
45 and older	5,335.7	5,651.4	5,892.0	6,099.7	6,337.8	6,618.2
Full-time	12,439.3	12,705.3	12,998.1	13,206.2	13,509.7	13,803.1
15 to 24	1,323.1	1,344.3	1,361.4	1,370.2	1,419.8	1,435.1
25 to 44	6,627.0	6,624.7	6,671.2	6,684.7	6,730.9	6,774.4
45 and older	4,489.1	4,736.3	4,965.5	5,151.3	5,359.0	5,593.6
Part-time	2,871.1	2,967.0	2,948.9	2,963.5	2,974.7	3,063.3
15 to 24	1,076.0	1,105.1	1,099.6	1,102.3	1,116.0	1,154.3
25 to 44	948.5	946.8	922.8	912.8	879.9	884.5
45 and older	846.6	915.0	926.5	948.4	978.8	1,024.5
<b>Total employed, males</b>	<b>8,184.4</b>	<b>8,348.1</b>	<b>8,480.6</b>	<b>8,594.7</b>	<b>8,727.1</b>	<b>8,888.9</b>
15 to 24	1,224.3	1,243.2	1,248.3	1,239.0	1,276.9	1,313.3
25 to 44	4,028.4	4,029.0	4,023.8	4,032.1	4,035.3	4,032.6
45 and older	2,931.7	3,075.8	3,208.4	3,323.6	3,414.9	3,543.0
Full-time	7,287.9	7,423.0	7,559.3	7,664.0	7,781.0	7,909.9
15 to 24	763.9	774.9	781.2	782.5	809.2	828.5
25 to 44	3,831.1	3,832.2	3,834.1	3,832.6	3,845.6	3,840.2
45 and older	2,692.9	2,815.9	2,944.1	3,048.9	3,126.2	3,241.3
Part-time	896.5	925.0	921.3	930.7	946.1	979.0
15 to 24	460.4	468.3	467.1	456.5	467.7	484.8
25 to 44	197.4	196.9	189.8	199.5	189.7	192.5
45 and older	238.8	259.8	264.4	274.7	288.7	301.7
<b>Total employed, females</b>	<b>7,126.0</b>	<b>7,324.2</b>	<b>7,466.4</b>	<b>7,575.0</b>	<b>7,757.2</b>	<b>7,977.5</b>
15 to 24	1,174.8	1,206.2	1,212.6	1,233.5	1,258.9	1,276.1
25 to 44	3,547.1	3,542.5	3,570.2	3,565.4	3,575.4	3,626.2
45 and older	2,404.0	2,575.6	2,683.5	2,776.2	2,922.9	3,075.2
Full-time	5,151.4	5,282.3	5,438.8	5,542.3	5,728.7	5,893.2
15 to 24	559.2	569.4	580.2	587.8	610.5	606.6
25 to 44	2,796.0	2,792.5	2,837.2	2,852.1	2,885.3	2,934.2
45 and older	1,796.2	1,920.4	2,021.4	2,102.4	2,232.8	2,352.4
Part-time	1,974.6	2,041.9	2,027.6	2,032.8	2,028.5	2,084.3
15 to 24	615.6	636.8	632.4	645.8	648.4	669.5
25 to 44	751.2	749.9	733.0	713.3	690.1	692.0
45 and older	607.8	655.2	662.1	673.7	690.0	722.8

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

**Table 21.6 Reasons for part-time work, by sex and age group, 2007**

	All ages	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 and older
	thousands			
<b>All persons employed part time</b>	<b>3,063.3</b>	<b>1,154.3</b>	<b>884.5</b>	<b>1,024.5</b>
All males employed part time	979.0	484.8	192.5	301.7
All females employed part time	<b>2,084.3</b>	669.5	692.0	722.8
	%			
<b>Both sexes</b>				
Own illness	3.5	0.6	3.4	6.7
Caring for children	10.7	0.9	30.4	4.8
Other personal/family responsibilities	2.8	0.5	3.9	4.5
Going to school	32.3	76.6	11.0	0.9
Personal preference	27.7	5.8	19.2	59.6
Other voluntary	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.9
Involuntary (no full-time work available)	22.2	15.2	31.0	22.5
<b>Males</b>				
Own illness	3.5	0.7	5.6	6.5
Caring for children	1.1	x	3.7	1.2
Other personal/family responsibilities	1.1	0.4	1.6	1.9
Going to school	43.0	78.3	19.8	1.1
Personal preference	26.8	5.7	21.9	63.7
Other voluntary	1.0	0.4	2.1	1.3
Involuntary (no full-time work available)	23.5	14.4	45.2	24.3
<b>Females</b>				
Own illness	3.5	0.6	2.7	6.8
Caring for children	15.2	1.5	37.8	6.3
Other personal/family responsibilities	3.7	0.6	4.5	5.6
Going to school	27.3	75.5	8.5	0.8
Personal preference	28.1	5.8	18.5	58.0
Other voluntary	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.7
Involuntary (no full-time work available)	21.5	15.7	27.0	21.8

**Note:** Expressed as a percentage of total part-time employment.  
Population aged 15 and older.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0014.

**Table 21.7 Employment, by sector, 1992 to 2007**

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	thousands							
<b>All sectors</b>	<b>12,730.9</b>	<b>12,792.7</b>	<b>13,058.7</b>	<b>13,295.4</b>	<b>13,421.4</b>	<b>13,706.0</b>	<b>14,046.2</b>	<b>14,406.7</b>
Goods-producing sector	3,390.6	3,325.2	3,397.5	3,467.6	3,476.0	3,561.0	3,657.9	3,742.5
Agriculture	439.4	445.5	437.2	419.3	422.5	417.0	424.2	406.0
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas extraction	280.1	271.8	285.6	294.8	294.0	296.7	293.5	263.8
Utilities	143.5	137.4	127.0	123.5	124.1	115.3	114.7	114.3
Construction	713.1	691.2	724.6	726.4	709.7	721.0	731.9	766.9
Manufacturing	1,814.5	1,779.2	1,823.2	1,903.8	1,925.7	2,010.9	2,093.5	2,191.5
Services-producing sector	9,340.3	9,467.6	9,661.2	9,827.7	9,945.4	10,145.1	10,388.4	10,664.3
Trade	2,038.4	2,027.0	2,061.1	2,077.5	2,087.7	2,106.1	2,125.4	2,218.2
Transportation and warehousing	609.6	618.6	644.9	660.8	674.0	694.6	712.7	737.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	840.5	839.8	832.7	846.1	861.4	865.0	847.9	859.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	590.0	615.9	642.5	674.3	706.7	777.8	849.8	900.7
Business, building and other support services	322.8	342.8	365.4	402.5	420.8	441.8	478.1	504.7
Educational services	886.5	905.5	927.2	928.3	913.0	916.6	930.0	970.7
Health care and social assistance	1,326.9	1,348.5	1,364.2	1,388.6	1,390.9	1,388.4	1,428.5	1,436.0
Information, culture and recreation	492.9	503.2	537.4	567.7	579.1	603.5	615.8	630.5
Accommodation and food services	769.6	772.1	799.1	816.1	847.9	871.0	911.4	913.6
Public administration	865.0	861.7	834.8	818.6	807.8	797.2	781.9	776.3
Other services	598.0	632.5	651.9	647.2	656.0	683.0	706.8	716.5
	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
	thousands							
<b>All sectors</b>	<b>14,764.2</b>	<b>14,946.2</b>	<b>15,310.4</b>	<b>15,672.3</b>	<b>15,947.0</b>	<b>16,169.7</b>	<b>16,484.3</b>	<b>16,866.4</b>
Goods-producing sector	3,822.0	3,779.9	3,878.6	3,925.7	3,989.8	4,002.4	3,985.9	3,993.0
Agriculture	372.1	323.3	325.4	332.4	326.0	343.7	346.4	337.2
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas extraction	275.4	278.9	270.3	281.6	286.6	306.4	330.1	339.3
Utilities	114.9	124.4	131.9	130.5	133.3	125.3	122.0	138.0
Construction	810.1	824.3	865.2	906.0	951.7	1,019.5	1,069.7	1,133.5
Manufacturing	2,249.4	2,229.0	2,285.9	2,275.2	2,292.1	2,207.4	2,117.7	2,044.9
Services-producing sector	10,942.2	11,166.2	11,431.8	11,746.6	11,957.2	12,167.3	12,498.4	12,873.5
Trade	2,293.3	2,363.3	2,409.3	2,467.8	2,507.1	2,574.6	2,633.5	2,682.4
Transportation and warehousing	772.3	775.8	760.7	790.9	799.4	793.6	802.2	822.8
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	857.9	876.7	895.1	917.0	960.6	987.8	1,040.5	1,060.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	932.2	986.5	987.1	1,003.6	1,018.3	1,050.0	1,089.9	1,136.9
Business, building and other support services	537.0	537.2	579.6	608.7	630.2	654.4	690.0	702.1
Educational services	974.1	981.6	1,007.4	1,027.1	1,035.7	1,106.1	1,158.4	1,183.2
Health care and social assistance	1,514.0	1,540.4	1,617.3	1,679.2	1,733.4	1,734.6	1,785.5	1,846.1
Information, culture and recreation	662.1	709.4	715.1	714.6	738.0	735.1	745.0	782.0
Accommodation and food services	938.2	943.2	985.1	1,005.5	1,012.4	1,004.5	1,015.0	1,069.4
Public administration	772.6	785.4	788.9	819.0	825.5	833.1	837.4	864.6
Other services	688.5	666.8	686.2	713.1	696.6	693.4	701.0	723.5

**Note:** North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0008.

Table 21.8 Employment, by sector and by province, 2007

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
	thousands					
<b>All sectors</b>	<b>16,866.4</b>	<b>217.1</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>447.6</b>	<b>362.8</b>	<b>3,851.7</b>
Goods-producing sector	<b>3,993.0</b>	48.6	17.9	88.2	83.4	872.1
Agriculture	<b>337.2</b>	1.3	3.6	5.6	6.3	65.3
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas extraction	<b>339.3</b>	16.2	2.4	12.2	11.1	35.8
Utilities	<b>138.0</b>	1.7	0.3	1.9	4.1	32.3
Construction	<b>1,133.5</b>	13.5	5.0	27.2	24.0	195.5
Manufacturing	<b>2,044.9</b>	15.9	6.7	41.4	37.9	543.2
Services-producing sector	<b>12,873.5</b>	168.6	51.4	359.4	279.4	2,979.6
Trade	<b>2,682.4</b>	36.8	10.5	77.0	57.2	646.0
Transportation and warehousing	<b>822.8</b>	10.2	2.3	18.4	19.1	178.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	<b>1,060.4</b>	7.3	2.7	23.2	16.4	231.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	<b>1,136.9</b>	8.2	2.2	17.5	15.5	256.7
Business, building and other support services	<b>702.1</b>	8.6	2.8	27.1	20.2	147.4
Educational services	<b>1,183.2</b>	17.1	4.7	36.3	26.8	259.3
Health care and social assistance	<b>1,846.1</b>	31.5	8.3	61.5	48.0	455.2
Information, culture and recreation	<b>782.0</b>	8.3	2.7	19.5	13.4	171.9
Accommodation and food services	<b>1,069.4</b>	14.8	5.9	30.2	24.2	236.5
Public administration	<b>864.6</b>	16.5	6.6	28.1	21.4	219.8
Other services	<b>723.5</b>	9.3	2.8	20.5	17.1	176.7
	<b>Ontario</b>	<b>Manitoba</b>	<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<b>Alberta</b>	<b>British Columbia</b>	
	thousands					
<b>All sectors</b>	<b>6,593.8</b>	<b>596.5</b>	<b>501.8</b>	<b>1,959.4</b>	<b>2,266.3</b>	
Goods-producing sector	1,552.4	144.8	132.8	557.0	495.7	
Agriculture	96.1	28.7	43.8	50.4	36.2	
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas extraction	34.8	6.4	22.1	151.0	47.3	
Utilities	58.3	5.4	4.2	19.6	10.3	
Construction	412.6	33.8	32.1	193.1	196.9	
Manufacturing	950.6	70.6	30.7	142.9	205.1	
Services-producing sector	5,041.4	451.7	368.9	1,402.4	1,770.6	
Trade	1,027.2	89.4	82.6	290.6	365.0	
Transportation and warehousing	304.1	34.3	24.6	105.7	125.6	
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	474.4	34.9	26.6	98.4	145.0	
Professional, scientific and technical services	477.8	25.4	21.1	146.3	166.3	
Business, building and other support services	294.9	17.1	11.5	73.9	98.5	
Educational services	466.1	46.5	40.2	130.0	156.1	
Health care and social assistance	671.0	79.8	61.7	189.5	239.7	
Information, culture and recreation	328.2	24.1	19.9	76.2	117.8	
Accommodation and food services	399.7	38.0	30.8	116.8	172.7	
Public administration	331.0	37.4	27.7	80.1	95.9	
Other services	267.1	24.8	22.4	94.9	88.0	

**Note:** North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0008.

**Table 21.9 Employment and average weekly earnings, public administration and all industries, 1994 to 2007**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	thousands <sup>1</sup>						
<b>All industries<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>10,973.7</b>	<b>11,208.7</b>	<b>11,292.5</b>	<b>11,624.9</b>	<b>11,885.4</b>	<b>12,055.8</b>	<b>12,460.9</b>
Public administration	760.5	746.8	722.7	707.6	702.3	705.0	713.0
Federal administration <sup>3</sup>	278.1	265.0	251.9	236.8	234.7	237.9	240.9
Provincial and territorial administration	224.5	222.6	208.9	202.7	202.1	206.1	208.0
Local administration	227.2	228.4	230.1	234.8	231.5	226.6	229.9
	average weekly earnings <sup>1</sup> (\$)						
<b>All industries<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>592.88</b>	<b>598.67</b>	<b>611.01</b>	<b>623.43</b>	<b>632.72</b>	<b>640.47</b>	<b>655.55</b>
Public administration	732.69	729.83	725.35	729.12	734.1	761.05	781.15
Federal administration <sup>3</sup>	803.86	804.63	801.01	813.34	830.71	886.01	926.60
Provincial and territorial administration	723.31	721.99	728.45	741.41	750.14	758.82	767.44
Local administration	683.45	678.67	670.12	666.15	657.34	671.37	680.57
	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
	thousands						
<b>All industries<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>12,770.2</b>	<b>12,961.2</b>	<b>13,226.3</b>	<b>13,425.7</b>	<b>13,692.9</b>	<b>14,032.7</b>	<b>14,306.8</b>
Public administration	743.7	746.7	782.1	785.0	795.3	813.7	822.7
Federal administration <sup>3</sup>	247.5	248.0	258.0	257.0	257.5	269.2	269.0
Provincial and territorial administration	208.4	207.0	222.5	224.4	226.3	229.7	233.2
Local administration	252.8	255.5	260.9	261.6	268.4	272.9	279.4
	average weekly earnings <sup>1</sup> (\$)						
<b>All industries<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>664.88</b>	<b>678.91</b>	<b>688.11</b>	<b>702.61</b>	<b>725.26</b>	<b>746.89</b>	<b>770.82</b>
Public administration	787.87	829.33	855.15	872.05	899.05	930.85	969.04
Federal administration <sup>3</sup>	931.57	1,014.45	1,043.49	1,066.43	1,110.61	1,165.74	1,230.98
Provincial and territorial administration	780.45	804.34	833.63	846.09	862.93	890.59	908.19
Local administration	688.62	710.44	732.21	747.87	767.95	776.45	812.56

**Notes:** North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Data include overtime.

1. Excludes owners or partners of unincorporated businesses and professional practices, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, people working outside of Canada, military personnel and casual workers for whom a T4 is not required.
2. Excludes agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations and the military.
3. Excludes the military.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 281-0024 and 281-0027.

**Table 21.10 Average hourly wages of employees, by selected characteristics and professions, 2006 and 2007**

	2006		2007		2006 to 2007
	thousands	average hourly wage (\$)	thousands	average hourly wage (\$)	% change in average hourly wage
<b>All employed people<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>13,986.3</b>	<b>19.72</b>	<b>14,251.4</b>	<b>20.41</b>	<b>3.50</b>
Age 15 to 24	2,443.4	11.36	2,500.2	11.81	3.96
Age 25 to 54	9,863.9	21.49	9,959.1	22.28	3.68
Age 55 and older	1,679.0	21.50	1,792.2	22.03	2.47
Males	7,105.7	21.43	7,185.8	22.17	3.45
Females	6,880.6	17.96	7,065.6	18.62	3.67
Full-time workers	11,526.9	20.99	11,716.2	21.73	3.53
Part-time workers	2,459.4	13.80	2,535.2	14.33	3.84
Union coverage <sup>2</sup>	4,428.6	22.73	4,491.5	23.51	3.43
No union coverage <sup>3</sup>	9,557.7	18.33	9,759.8	18.98	3.55
Permanent job <sup>4</sup>	12,163.1	20.38	12,408.8	21.07	3.39
Temporary job <sup>5</sup>	1,823.2	15.30	1,842.6	15.99	4.51
Management occupations	1,005.9	31.13	1,006.4	31.93	2.57
Business, finance and administrative occupations	2,729.8	18.79	2,753.5	19.44	3.46
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,001.0	27.78	1,050.5	28.62	3.02
Health occupations	860.3	23.11	864.5	24.27	5.02
Occupations in social science, education, public administration and religion	1,239.6	25.64	1,276.5	26.29	2.54
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	323.0	19.71	324.1	20.62	4.62
Sales and service occupations	3,514.2	13.10	3,686.8	13.65	4.20
Trade, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,032.4	19.52	2,065.9	20.38	4.41
Occupations unique to primary industry	299.6	16.20	293.0	17.57	8.46
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	980.8	17.18	930.2	17.59	2.39

**Note:** Data are not seasonally adjusted.

1. Those who work as employees of a private firm or business or the public sector.
2. Employees who are members of a union and employees who are not members of a union, but who are covered by a collective agreement or a union contract.
3. Employees who are not members of a union or not covered by a collective agreement or a union contract.
4. A job that is expected to last as long as the employee wants it (given that business conditions permit) and has no predetermined end date.
5. A job that has a predetermined end date or will end as soon as a specified project is completed. This includes seasonal jobs; temporary, term or contract jobs including work done through a temporary help agency; casual jobs; and other temporary work.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 282-0069 and 282-0073.

**Table 21.11 Average earnings, by sex and work pattern, 1992 to 2006**

	All earners			Full-year, full-time workers		
	Females	Males	Earnings ratio <sup>1</sup>	Females	Males	Earnings ratio <sup>1</sup>
	\$ 2006 constant		%	\$ 2006 constant		%
1992	23,400	37,900	61.9	36,400	51,700	70.4
1993	23,700	37,900	62.5	36,500	51,200	71.3
1994	23,500	38,900	60.5	35,700	52,100	68.5
1995	24,300	38,300	63.4	37,000	51,200	72.3
1996	24,200	38,300	63.1	36,400	50,400	72.3
1997	24,300	39,300	61.9	36,100	52,800	68.3
1998	25,400	40,400	62.8	38,700	53,800	71.9
1999	25,800	41,200	62.6	37,200	54,400	68.4
2000	26,300	42,500	61.7	38,400	54,400	70.6
2001	26,400	42,400	62.1	38,800	55,500	69.9
2002	26,700	42,500	62.8	39,000	55,600	70.2
2003	26,400	41,900	62.9	38,900	55,400	70.2
2004	26,700	42,100	63.4	40,100	57,400	69.9
2005	27,300	42,700	64.0	40,000	56,800	70.5
2006	27,700	42,900	64.7	41,300	57,400	71.9

1. Represents female-to-male earnings ratio.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0102.

**Table 21.12 Earners, by sex and work pattern, 1992 to 2006**

	All earners			Full-year, full-time workers		
	Both sexes	Females	Males	Both sexes	Females	Males
	thousands					
1992	<b>15,048</b>	6,867	8,181	<b>8,326</b>	3,271	5,055
1993	<b>14,905</b>	6,795	8,110	<b>8,386</b>	3,316	5,070
1994	<b>15,006</b>	6,800	8,206	<b>8,590</b>	3,327	5,263
1995	<b>15,346</b>	6,993	8,352	<b>8,771</b>	3,458	5,314
1996	<b>15,187</b>	6,880	8,307	<b>7,881</b>	3,044	4,837
1997	<b>15,577</b>	7,122	8,455	<b>8,008</b>	3,135	4,873
1998	<b>15,896</b>	7,298	8,599	<b>8,178</b>	3,239	4,939
1999	<b>16,403</b>	7,590	8,813	<b>8,497</b>	3,431	5,066
2000	<b>16,858</b>	7,830	9,028	<b>8,305</b>	3,349	4,956
2001	<b>17,226</b>	8,004	9,221	<b>8,713</b>	3,518	5,194
2002	<b>17,445</b>	8,121	9,324	<b>8,483</b>	3,477	5,006
2003	<b>17,830</b>	8,336	9,494	<b>8,725</b>	3,650	5,075
2004	<b>18,163</b>	8,454	9,709	<b>9,006</b>	3,743	5,263
2005	<b>18,393</b>	8,615	9,779	<b>9,342</b>	3,946	5,396
2006	<b>18,863</b>	8,850	10,013	<b>9,072</b>	3,804	5,268

Note: Data before 1996 are taken from the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF) and data from 1996 on are taken from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID). The surveys use different definitions and, as a result, the number of people working full year, full time in the SLID is smaller than in the SCF.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0101.

Table 21.13 Employment rate, by educational attainment, age group and sex, 2001 and 2007

	2001			2007		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
	%					
<b>All education levels</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>59.1</b>
15 to 24	<b>56.3</b>	56.5	56.2	<b>59.5</b>	59.1	59.8
25 to 44	<b>80.6</b>	85.9	75.3	<b>82.7</b>	86.9	78.4
45 and older	<b>46.2</b>	53.7	39.4	<b>51.2</b>	57.1	45.7
Less than Grade 9	<b>20.8</b>	29.1	13.5	<b>21.3</b>	29.1	14.4
15 to 24	<b>24.3</b>	28.1	19.4	<b>29.7</b>	32.6	26.3
25 to 44	<b>50.8</b>	62.6	38.0	<b>52.2</b>	60.5	41.7
45 and older	<b>16.5</b>	24.1	10.3	<b>16.8</b>	24.2	10.9
Some high school	<b>44.5</b>	51.7	37.1	<b>45.2</b>	51.5	38.4
15 to 24	<b>42.1</b>	43.3	40.7	<b>44.5</b>	44.7	44.3
25 to 44	<b>67.7</b>	76.1	57.0	<b>68.4</b>	75.7	58.0
45 and older	<b>33.9</b>	43.8	25.8	<b>36.4</b>	45.8	27.9
High school graduate	<b>65.4</b>	73.6	58.2	<b>65.5</b>	72.5	59.1
15 to 24	<b>68.5</b>	70.6	66.0	<b>70.1</b>	70.9	69.3
25 to 44	<b>80.1</b>	87.0	73.3	<b>80.6</b>	86.4	74.0
45 and older	<b>50.7</b>	60.4	43.7	<b>54.0</b>	61.7	48.3
Some postsecondary	<b>63.0</b>	66.6	59.7	<b>64.2</b>	66.5	62.0
15 to 24	<b>59.3</b>	59.1	59.5	<b>61.0</b>	59.7	62.3
25 to 44	<b>76.8</b>	83.1	71.0	<b>77.7</b>	82.3	72.7
45 and older	<b>51.6</b>	56.6	47.1	<b>55.6</b>	59.4	52.1
Postsecondary certificate or diploma <sup>1</sup>	<b>72.4</b>	77.0	68.1	<b>72.9</b>	76.4	69.6
15 to 24	<b>75.3</b>	74.7	75.9	<b>77.3</b>	77.4	77.1
25 to 44	<b>84.6</b>	89.0	80.2	<b>86.6</b>	90.2	83.1
45 and older	<b>57.5</b>	63.0	52.2	<b>60.1</b>	64.0	56.4
Bachelor's degree	<b>77.3</b>	79.9	74.8	<b>77.0</b>	79.5	74.8
15 to 24	<b>74.9</b>	75.5	74.6	<b>72.3</b>	74.6	71.0
25 to 44	<b>85.0</b>	89.1	81.5	<b>86.2</b>	90.0	83.1
45 and older	<b>66.0</b>	68.3	63.3	<b>66.1</b>	68.6	63.5
Above bachelor's degree	<b>78.1</b>	78.3	77.7	<b>76.5</b>	76.8	76.1
15 to 24	<b>67.0</b>	72.4	64.2	<b>73.0</b>	67.3	75.8
25 to 44	<b>87.3</b>	89.7	84.7	<b>85.7</b>	89.7	81.6
45 and older	<b>69.4</b>	69.5	69.0	<b>68.6</b>	68.0	69.7

1. Includes trades certificate.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0004.

Table 21.14 Self-employment, by sex, 1977 to 2007

	Both sexes	Males	Females
	thousands		
1977	1,210.3	880.4	329.8
1978	1,263.4	910.3	353.1
1979	1,324.7	944.6	380.1
1980	1,363.6	971.9	391.7
1981	1,425.2	1,020.6	404.6
1982	1,483.2	1,056.7	426.5
1983	1,543.2	1,094.5	448.7
1984	1,569.7	1,096.4	473.3
1985	1,726.0	1,188.9	537.2
1986	1,674.2	1,175.6	498.5
1987	1,699.1	1,185.8	513.3
1988	1,774.1	1,233.1	541.0
1989	1,800.3	1,240.7	559.6
1990	1,836.6	1,263.6	573.0
1991	1,895.8	1,313.2	582.6
1992	1,927.5	1,316.7	610.8
1993	2,011.1	1,361.7	649.4
1994	2,028.5	1,351.7	676.7
1995	2,083.1	1,381.8	701.3
1996	2,171.6	1,426.8	744.8
1997	2,349.4	1,522.2	827.2
1998	2,405.7	1,550.6	855.1
1999	2,433.0	1,582.8	850.2
2000	2,373.7	1,538.7	835.1
2001	2,276.7	1,503.3	773.4
2002	2,314.5	1,499.7	814.7
2003	2,401.8	1,571.1	830.7
2004	2,453.4	1,614.5	838.9
2005	2,511.6	1,645.6	866.0
2006	2,498.0	1,621.4	876.6
2007	2,615.0	1,703.2	911.9

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0012.

**Table 21.15 Days lost annually per worker, by province, 2002 to 2007**

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	average number					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>10.2</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	8.6	10.5	10.3	9.5	9.7	9.8
Prince Edward Island	8.5	7.7	7.6	8.6	8.5	8.4
Nova Scotia	10.4	9.8	11.0	10.8	10.7	12.0
New Brunswick	9.7	10.2	9.6	10.3	11.5	10.5
Quebec	9.9	10.8	10.8	11.2	11.5	12.0
Ontario	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.8	9.3
Manitoba	10.1	9.4	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.8
Saskatchewan	10.3	10.4	10.3	11.1	11.0	10.5
Alberta	8.5	8.0	7.5	8.6	9.0	9.0
British Columbia	9.5	9.9	8.8	10.3	9.4	10.1

**Notes:** Excludes maternity leave.

Includes full-time paid workers only.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 279-0029.

**Table 21.16 Days lost annually per worker, by sector, 2002 to 2007**

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	average number					
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>
Primary industries	8.3	7.9	7.9	7.6	8.3	8.5
Utilities	8.3	10.0	10.2	9.1	12.4	11.2
Construction	9.2	8.6	7.2	8.3	9.5	9.4
Manufacturing	9.4	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.7	10.2
<b>Services-producing sector</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>10.3</b>
Trade	7.4	8.1	7.6	8.2	8.5	9.3
Transportation and warehousing	10.2	11.4	11.1	12.2	11.6	12.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	8.0	8.8	7.8	8.9	7.5	8.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	6.1	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.6	6.6
Business, building and other support services	9.1	8.7	9.6	11.0	11.5	10.6
Educational services	9.8	9.5	8.8	9.8	10.7	10.6
Health care and social assistance	13.7	13.0	14.4	14.2	14.4	14.3
Information, culture and recreation	8.2	7.6	7.9	8.5	8.7	9.3
Accommodation and food services	7.7	7.8	7.9	9.1	8.2	8.1
Public administration	11.1	10.9	10.9	12.2	12.0	12.2
Other services	6.7	7.0	7.5	6.8	7.3	9.5

**Notes:** North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Excludes maternity leave.

Includes full-time paid workers only, who were not at work because of illness, disability and personal or family responsibility.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 279-0030.

**Table 21.17 Days lost annually per worker because of illness or disability, by province, 2002 to 2007**

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	average number					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	6.9	9.1	8.8	8.1	8.2	8.2
Prince Edward Island	6.9	6.4	6.0	6.9	6.9	6.8
Nova Scotia	8.8	8.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.9
New Brunswick	8.4	8.8	8.0	8.5	9.7	8.8
Quebec	8.4	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.3	9.8
Ontario	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.6	7.2
Manitoba	8.4	7.8	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.7
Saskatchewan	8.3	8.6	8.1	8.9	8.7	8.3
Alberta	6.7	6.2	5.6	6.5	6.6	6.9
British Columbia	7.8	8.1	7.3	8.5	7.6	8.2

**Note:** Includes full-time paid workers only.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 279-0029.

**Table 21.18 Labour force and paid workers covered by a Registered Pension Plan, by sex, selected years from 1985 to 2005**

	1985	1991	1995	2000	2005
	number				
<b>Registered pension plan<sup>1</sup> members</b>					
Both sexes	4,668,381	5,318,090	5,149,912	5,431,578	5,690,580
Males	3,047,160	3,129,263	2,894,564	2,984,444	2,977,758
Females	1,621,221	2,188,827	2,255,348	2,447,134	2,712,822
	%				
<b>Labour force covered by a registered pension plan</b>					
Both sexes	35.3	36.7	34.7	34.0	32.5
Males	39.9	38.9	35.5	34.4	31.9
Females	29.0	33.9	33.8	33.4	33.3
<b>Paid workers<sup>2</sup> covered by a registered pension plan</b>					
Both sexes	44.2	45.3	42.8	40.8	38.5
Males	50.5	49.1	44.5	41.9	38.3
Females	35.7	40.8	40.9	39.5	38.7

**Note:** The data used from the Labour Force Survey (labour force and paid workers) are annual averages to which the number of Canadian Forces members was added.

1. Plans are established by either employers or unions to provide retirement income to employees.
2. Refers to employees in the public and private sector and includes self-employed workers in incorporated business (with and without paid help).

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Pension Plans in Canada and Labour Force Survey.